Carolina Observer.

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ing publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be
continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Mrs. Jones's School

FOR Young Ladies will commence again on the first of February next. Small girls, who are to be engaged in the mere elementary parts of education, will be taken at an inferior price. Letters on the subject may be addressed to Mrs. Jones, Rock Hill, Chatham County.

January 7, 1828 53-3t.

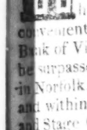
Shocco Female Academy.

MRS. LUCAS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the Exercises of the above Academy will be resumed on the *first Monday in February next*. The utmost attention will be paid to the morals and behavior of the Young Ladies placed in the Seminary; and its retired, pleasant and healthy situation; its salubrious air and water, make it a desirable residence for youth; and being a few miles on from the stage road, it affords opportunities for parents and guardians of regular communication with their children or wards.

In addition to the usual Elements of education, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework, the young ladies will be instructed in Geography, History, Astronomy, Botany, Drawing, Painting on velvet, Music, &c. TERMS.—Board and Tuition $50 per session.—Music $20 per session, payable in advance.

Warren County, December 30, 1827. 53 3tp.

Mrs. Hansford



INFORMS her friends, that she has removed from the house which she has occupied for some years past, and taken as her future residence, the commodious and convenient tenement on Main street, next door to the Bank of Virginia. The situation of this house cannot be surpassed, as to convenience for travellers, by any in Norfolk. It is in the immediate centre of business, and within a few minutes walk of the Steam Boats and Stage Offices; and has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable for the accommodation of genteel boarders. There is also attached to the establishment, a very good Stable; and the attendance in the house, in which new arrangements have been made, will, it is believed, be always satisfactory.

The following are her TERMS, which, it is hoped, will be considered reasonable; and which are *reduced* suitably to the times:

Board and lodging for one person, per annum,				$250
Do	do	do	for a quarter,	70
Do	do	do	for a month,	28
Do	do	do	for a week,	8
Do	do	do	for a day,	1 25

Families will be accommodated on terms liberally proportioned to the above rates; and the *extra* charge for wine, &c will be moderate.

Norfolk, Va, January 3, 1828. 53-9w.

Fayetteville Academy.

IT is with extreme regret and mortification, the School Committee of this Institution have to announce to the public, that the Rev. Mr. Ford, whom they had appointed Principal of the Academy, and who had, as such, embarked in the business, has thought it his interest, and not inconsistent with his duty, to abandon the School and to seek a place more lucrative in the South. He has disappointed the fond hopes of the community and placed the Committee in a situation truly awkward and embarrassing.

Seldom was ever a seminary of learning, which depended on public opinion for success, commenced under more favourable auspices, than was the Fayetteville Academy likely to commence; but at the very crisis of expectation, the hopes of its friends were dashed by the ill-judged abandonment of its Principal.

This unexpected and unfortunate event was beyond the control of the Committee—and this must be their apology. They have for the present engaged the services of the Rev. A. W. Gay, who taught in this Academy in 1826, and whose classical attainments are well known here. He will open the Male Department on Monday next; and a suitable Assistant will be employed. The Committee have taken measures to obtain an accomplished Female Teacher to conduct the Female Department, which they hope will also be opened under her direction, on Monday next.

H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Com.*

Fayetteville, January 1, 1828.

Last Notice.

ALL those persons indebted to the Subscriber are informed that their Accounts and Notes are still in the hands of J. A. Matthews and D. A. Davis, who are duly authorised to receive the money and grant discharges; and it is imperiously necessary that his old business should be closed, and there will in no instance, any indulgence be given, as I have given them strict instructions to close the business as soon as the law will admit, and I will in no case interfere.

A. BAILEY.

January 3, 1828. 52 3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—*Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless said Defendant shall come forward and plead or replevy within that time, that judgment final by default will be entered up against him.

THOS. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

December 27th, 1827.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Benjamin Person *vs.* John P. Kelly.—Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, has so absconded that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore *Ordered* by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to appear at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

December 20, 1827. 52 6w.

Blanks for sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1827.

Samuel Andrews, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Philip Walker, deceased.—Alias sci. fa. to render lands liable.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless Asa Hairgrove and Wife, garnishee, and James Colcit, heirs of Philip Walker, be and appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to a sci. fa. issued by Samuel Andrews against the Heirs at Law of Philip Walker, to render the real estate of said Walker liable, judgment will be entered up according to sci. fa.

Test,

DAN'L McDIARMID, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1827.

John M. Dobie, *vs.* Jonathan Stephenson.—*Original Attachment.*—Hardy Blalock, Timothy Spence and Duncan McLean summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant, Jonathan Stephenson, is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in one of the Newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the Defendant come forward on or before the first day of next Term, replevy and plead, that the property levied shall be condemned to Plaintiff's recovery.

Test, DAN'L McDIARMID, *Clerk.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Anson County, on the 26th of December, 1827, *EPHRAIM* and *PHILLIS* his wife. Ephraim was raised in or near Norfolk, Va., and Phillis in Johnson County, N. C. They will probably endeavor to get to one or the other of these places. Ephraim is a stout boy of about 27 years of age. Phillis is about 40 years of age, very fleshy and stout, quick spoken when attacked by any person. They took from home two or three suits of clothes. The boy had on when he left home, a dark colored casinet coat and a pair of mixt pantaloons. The girl wore a checked homespun frock.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Negroes to me near Morven, in Anson county, or confine them in any jail in the counties of Anson, Richmond, Moore, Cumberland, or Wake.

B. R. BAILEY.

January 3, 1828. 52-5tp.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr Cornelius J Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50tf.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent as Dead Letters, to the General Post Office:

A—Mary Allinson 2, Amos Ames, John Atkins, John Agen, Mary Anderson, John Armstrong.

B—Thos. C. Blake, John Bone, Mrs. Cha's. Betts 3, Sampson Boon 2, Amos Broad, Jas. C. Burne, Jas. A. Byrne, William Burritt, Eliza Beebe, Col. John Brown, Jessa Banch, Salmon Brown, John Burke, Mabel Bingham, John Barclay, Jr., Daniel Black, Dug'd Baker, Anna Boon, Absolem Bass, Nathaniel Bosworth 2, Chas. Bowman, William G. Bryant, Isaac Braithwaite 3.

C—Dan'l Campbell, Stephen Cole, Wm. Cochran 2, Gray Cobb 2, Eliza Cochrane, Waddle Cade, Catharine Clak, David Culbreath, Spencer Coleburn, Wm. Connally, Alex'r Carrell, Emily Carter, Joseph H. Cunningham, James Carter, John Carney, Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of the friends of Gen. Jackson.

D—Stephen Dehaven, John S. Daves, Thos. Davis, John Darroch, Ann Drew 2.

E—John Ellis, Mrs. Phœbe Elliott, Jefferson Elliott, Henry Edwards.

F—Martin Fullen, Wm. H. Folger, James Ferguson, Jacob Frieze, Wm. H. Foldier.

G—Mrs. Mary Graham, Jane Gully, Stephen Gardner, Haywood Gainey, John C. Glenn, James Geddie.

H—Lewis Haton, James Halliday, John Heagarty 3, Mrs. Mary Huger, Harriet Hails, Joseph Hodge, Henry Hollingsworth, David Hay 3, Thos. Hackett.

J—Dillon Jordan, Elizabeth Jarrott, Daniel Johnson 2, William M. Johnson, Muntilian Ivy, Matthew Johnson, Robert Irvine, William Jordan, Mr. Jarrott, Benj. Johnson.

K—Kerrs & Graham 2, John Kenady, Allen C. Kellogg 2, Nancy Kelly.

L—William Lankston, Benj. Little, John Lamber, Mimy Limeberry.

M—Marium Moody, Joseph Moore, Malcom Monroe, John Munroe 2, Sherwood Magee, Elish. Magee, Henry Mason, F. Moore, Thos. H. Massey, Geo. C. Mendenhall, Mary Murchison, Sam'l Mims, Daniel Morrison, Hamilton Mitchell, Dan'l Monroe 2, Philip R. Murchison, Mary Mares, William Moore, Julian Maxwell, R. H. Morrison 3.

Mc—Joanna McMillan, Angus McDowd 2, Edw'd McKay, Mary McNeill, John McColl, Mal. McDonald, Malcom McNeil 2, Neil McKeethen, Edw'd McCallum, Dug'd McPhail, John McLaurin, Alex. or Dan'l McPhail, George H. McMillan, Roderick McCaskill, Marg't McIlackan, Daniel McMillan, Lucy Ann McMillan, Ranold McMillan, Dug'd F. McMillan, Iver McMillan, Sarah McKenzie, Dun. McLaurin, James D. McKay, Dan'l McDonald, Dun. McLean, Daniel McKinnon, Rob't McLeod, Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie.

N—William F. Newbold 2, William Newberry, Henry Nunnery.

P—Jacob P. Powell, John Pierce, John H. Pierce, Sam'l Pierce, Michem Pickett 2, Pickett & Stott, T. D. Parke, Jessee Powers, Henry E. Purviance, John Priest, John Perry, Nath'l Price, Andrew Patterson, Owen C. Pope, Esq.

R—Benj. Robinson 2, Luther Rice 2, John Ray, Jacob Roads, James Russ, Marian Robertson.

S—Elias Sinclair, James Sunday, Geo. Stewart, Ann D. Salmon, William M. Snail, Andrew Shiner, William Stott, Isham Scott, John Sutfield, Daniel Smith, Zacheus Swain, John Stewart, John Simpkins, James Stone, Simon Scipper, John Sheridan, David Smith, Wm. M. Stevens.

T—John Thompson 3, Benj. or Thos. T. Turner, Delila Taylor.

V—Matthew Valintine.

W—Mrs. Wolff, David Wilkinson, Sam'l Williamson, Sam'l Williams, Sam'l Windham, Dan'l Williams 2, Elijah Windham, Frances A. Wolff, William Williamson, Lorenzo T. Williams, John G. Winton, Stephen Wall, Wm. Whitenton, F. F. Wilson, Phila Williams.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

January 1, 1828.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

MR. FISHER'S REPORT

On Manufactures and the Growing of Wool.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, and on the growing of Wool in N. Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and REPORT—

That the subject of the Resolution is one, which deeply concerns the citizens of this state, and is vitally connected with their best interest and prosperity. A crisis is at hand, when our citizens must turn a portion of their labour and enterprise into other channels of industry: otherwise, poverty and ruin will fall on every class of our community. It is a lamentable fact, that the people of North Carolina are indebted to one another, and to the Banks, to an amount appalling to the mind that looks to consequences. According to recent statements, the debts due to the local institutions alone, amount to $5,221,877; and, in the absence of data, we believe it will not be an over estimate to say, that the debt due the U. States Office at Fayetteville, will swell the amount to six millions of dollars. In addition to this, we esteem it a moderate calculation, that the people of North Carolina owe to merchants, to usurers, to note-shavers, and to one another in general, the further sum of four millions, making in all ten millions of dollars. Many of these debts were contracted at a time, when a more prosperous state of things held out a better prospect of easy and speedy payments; but the great fall in the prices of agricultural products, has not only reduced the value of every species of property, but, as a consequence, has in effect, doubled the debts of individuals.

Owing to the want of navigable streams in our state, leading to good markets, hitherto but few of our agricultural products would admit the expense of carrying to market.—Cotton and Tobacco from the interior, are almost the only articles that will bear transportation, while rice and naval stores, on the seaboard, are the principal exports.—When the prices of these articles were up, the farming interest of North Carolina presented something like the appearance of prosperity; but a great depression has taken place in their value, and at this time, they are scarcely worth producing. The loss of the West India Trade has lessened the demand for lumber. Tobacco is now taxed in the British markets, more than 600 per cent. while the demand for cotton, our other great staple, does not keep pace with its increased production. Every year, new sources of supply are opened in our own and in other countries. Egypt, Greece, the British East India possessions, and South America, are all well adapted to the culture of the article. If the planter in North Carolina can barely afford to raise cotton at 8 cents per lb., he must soon be driven from its culture altogether, by the farmers of the west, whose new rich lands enable them to produce it with less labour and expense. Thus, while the exports of these, our great staples, have rapidly fallen off, our importations of various articles continue nearly the same, or at most do not diminish in a corresponding ratio with our exports. The consequence is, that the balance of trade against us, for several years past, has greatly increased. To meet the debt created by this balance of trade, the notes of our banks are carried to the northern cities, where they cease to perform the part of money, but like other merchantable commodities, are sold at a disconnt of 4 to 5 per cent. on their nominal value. The notes thus sent to the north are soon returned on the bank, when another loss of 4 or 5 per cent is sustained by these institutions in procuring such funds as will be taken by the northern holder. The annual tax thus paid to the northern cities, is by no means inconsiderable, and in its effects on the banks, and through them on the people, greatly add to the difficulties of the times.

The balance of trade against us, produces another state of things on the monied concerns of North Carolina, which threatens not only the ruin of our local institutions, but as an inevitable consequence, bankruptcy and distress throughout the community. The United States Bank at Fayetteville, receives in payments the notes of the local banks, but pays out none but her own. The consequence is, that nine-tenths of her issues are sent to the north, to meet the debt created by the balance of trade; while the debts due her, are always paid in local notes. The notes thus flowing in on that office, are returned in quick succession on their respective branches, and these institutions sustain a loss in procuring funds to meet these perpetual runs. The extent of these runs from that quarter, are not limited by her discounts; and in the course of the year, they amount at least to half a million of dollars. Thus the local banks of North Carolina annually pay 4 or 5 per cent, on all their notes collected by this mammoth institution. Already one of the local banks, that of Cape Fear, finds it impossible to get on under the pressure of the United States' Bank at Fayetteville; and the President and Directors have called a meeting of Stockholders, with a view of winding up their business and surrendering their charter. The local banks are thus forced to curtail their discounts, and withdraw from circulation a part of their notes, which have the effect to press their debtors, at a time when bad crops and low prices diminish their ability to pay.

This creates a distress that impels thousands of our citizens to abandon their homes and their hopes in their native state, and seek relief abroad, where better prospects are opened to them. If in transplanting themselves from their native soil, they better their condition, it is certain that their friends who remain behind, are left in a worse situation. Every man who moves to the west, is not only a loss to the state, but carries off with him a part of our circulating medium, which makes it scarcer here.—Your committee might point out other effects arising out of the course of trade, uniting to produce a state of embarrassment never before equalled in North Carolina, but time presses on their labors and admonishes them to omit all unnecessary views of the subject.

The situation of our people, being as thus represented, the enquiry presents itself, how is it to be ameliorated and changed for the better? It is certainly true that something may be effected by individual economy, but this alone will not accomplish the important end. Nothing but a change of system can restore health and prosperity to the community at large. It is certainly a correct maxim in political economy, that every state or nation should be able to feed and clothe itself. Such, however, has not been our case. With immense tracts of fertile soil, the best and most productive in the Atlantic States, many of our citizens in the Eastern parts of the State, for several years past, have been in the practice of purchasing Flour made at the North, and feeding their negroes with pork shipped from New York. While every fall, large droves of Tennessee and Kentucky Hogs are sold in the southern and middle counties. Even at this moment, while we are penning these remarks, there are several droves from that quarter in this city, and a good portion of the money paid by the members of the Legislature for their board and lodging, will be carried directly to the west in exchange for an article that we can raise as well at home.

With all the materials and aliments for manufacturing, we annually expend millions in the purchase of articles manufactured in Europe, and at the North, out of our own raw materials. While under this state of things, we have been growing poorer, the manufacturers have been growing rich. The individual who buys more than he sells, whose expenditure is greater than his income, sooner or later must reach the brink of poverty and bankruptcy. The remark is equally true as to a state or community.

In settling about to ameliorate our condition, the first step is to adopt some system that will enable us to buy less and sell more,—that will enable us to supply within ourselves, our own wants and necessities. And here, we remark, that in its effects on us, it is all the same, whether we buy from Europe, or the Northern States. Our trade with Europe, is through the Northern Cities, and the profits of that trade, whether outward or inward, are mostly made at the North. But how is this important revolution to be accomplished?—We unhesitatingly answer—by introducing the Manufacturing System into our own State, and fabricating at least to the extent of our own wants. We go further. Instead of sending off at great expense of transportation, our raw material, convert it into fabrics at home, and in that state, bring it into market. In this way, our want of navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send off $40,000 worth of the fabric, than it will $10,000 of the raw material, and of course, the expense will be less felt as it will be divided among a larger amount.

North Carolina, during good crop years, is estimated to have shipped for the North and Europe, through her own ports and those of her sister states, at least, 80,000 bales of cotton. Eighty thousand bales, at $30 per bale, amounts to $2,400,000. But 80,000 bales, thus worth $2,400,000 in the raw state, when converted into fabrics, are increased in value, four fold, which will make the sum of $9,600,000, or $7,200,000 more than we obtained for it.

Again—it is not thought extravagant to estimate, that the people of North Carolina annually consume, in cotton manufactures of various descriptions, one fourth of the crop shipped from the State—equal to 20,000 bales. If so, then the manufacturers pay us for our 80,000 bales, by sending back, of our own raw material, 20,000 bales in the manufactured state, retaining, for their trouble, and the use of "scientific power," the remaining 60,000 bales; which, when converted, according to the admitted rule, will bring them $7,200,000. Now if the raw material was wrought up among ourselves, this immense sum would be made by our own citizens, and would diffuse wealth and prosperity among all classes. As it now is, we lose it, and the profits are enjoyed by Old and New England.

But the profits arising from the process of converting the raw material, are not the only advantages attending the system. Another is, that it will take from Agriculture some of the surplus labour, and turn it into other pursuits. It will convert producers into consumers, and thus create at home, in the bosom of the community, good markets for the products of the Farmer.

To a country having good water communication, these neighborhood markets are not so essential; but to N. Carolina, which is without such means, their importance is incalculable. The introduction of the manufacturing system would give employment at home to our people, and arrest that tide of emigration, which is bearing off our population, our wealth and enterprize, and leaving those who remain behind, poor and dispirited. It would build up flourishing villages in the interior of our State, and improve, not only the physical, but the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens. This is not speculation: the same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same effects. Look to the north—visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prospering people. By way of example, we point to the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts. Six years ago, its present scite was unoccupied by the dwellings of man. Since manufactures have been there erected, a town has sprung up of neat and commodious buildings, with a population of six thousand souls. There are several churches for public worship, and schools for the education of the children. Look also to Waltham, to Taunton, to Paterson, to Manyunk, and a hundred other places in the N. England and Northern States, where this system is diffusing wealth and prosperity, and improving the moral condition of society.

But, it may be asked, are the circumstances of our State such as to render practicable, the introduction of this system among us? We answer, they are. The hand of nature itself seems to point out North Carolina as a region of country well adapted to manufactures. Cut off from the ocean by a sand-bound coast, her rivers filled with shoals, and obstructions all along their whole extent, and their mouths inaccessible to large vessels, she never can be greatly commercial. On the other hand, her climate and soil are equal to those of any of her sister states, and she abounds with all the facilities necessary to the manufacturing arts.

The following may be considered as the elements indispensable for building up and sustaining manufacturing establishments:

1. The raw material out of which the articles wanted, are fabricated.
2. The power necessary to give motion to the labour-saving machinery, employed in manufacturing.
3. Labour, at prices that will afford profit.
4. Provisions, cheap, of good quality and abundant.
5. Climate, healthy and mild.
6. Skill and Capital.

I. *The Raw Material.*

Cotton.—The soil and climate of North Carolina, excepting the mountainous regions, are well adapted to the growth of this great staple; and for the past ten years, her exports of this crop, as before stated, may be estimated at 80,000 bales. The quality of the staple has been pronounced, by some of the most skillful manufacturers at the North, to be equal or superior to any raised in the United States of the same species—that is, of the common short staple. The fibres are not so long, but in texture they are finer and more silky than further south or west. It seems to be a principle in Cotton to grow finer in staple as it goes North. Thus, the Mexican Cotton, in its progress to the north, loses something in length, but makes it up in fineness. This raw material then, abounds in North Carolina, where it may be had, without the expense of transportation. The advantages of having the raw material on the spot, are much more important than at first may appear.—First, the expense of transportation is saved. This is equal, on an average, to 25 per cent. on the present prices, or to 2½ cents per lb. or $7 50 per bale, on all shipments, either to the North or Europe. Thus the 80,000 bales sent from North Carolina, cost for transportation, $600,000, which would be saved, if manufactured on the spot. An establishment at Lowell, Paterson or Blackstone, consuming 500 bales, must pay annually for transportation, $3,750, which wolud be a clear gain to a similar establishment in N. Carolina.—2d. Another advantage in our favor is, that the Cotton here would be delivered in the seed. Cotton taken from the gin is in the best state for spinning. Besides, we should save the bagging, roping and wastage—all of which, Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, estimates equal to ten per cent. in our favour.

[*To be continued.*]

The death of Washington, which occurred on the 15th December 1799, gave the first Consul, (Bonaparte) an opportunity of making known his feelings in relation to the United States of America. He wore mourning for this illustrious citizen, and caused the whole army to do the same by an order of the day following, dated 9th February, 1800: "*Washington is dead!! This great man contended against tyranny: he established the liberty of his country.*" *His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as to every freeman of the two hemispheres, and particularly to the French soldiers, who, like him, and the Americans, contended for liberty and equality.* The first Consul gave further orders, that, during ten days, black crape should be suspended upon the flags and standards of the republic.—*Gourgauds Napoleon.*

Censure and Applause.—It is harder to avoid censure, than to gain applause; for this may be done by one great or wise action in an age; but to escape censure, a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing; so much for human propensities.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, January 9.

The packet ship Napoleon arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, bringing us London dates of 23d and Liverpool of 24th November. The hour was too late to admit of giving even in postscript, any intelligence by her. The truth is, however, we in common with the public, are disappointed that these papers do not furnish any intelligence upon the only absorbing topic in Europe--the course of the Grand Seignior after hearing of the battle of Navarino. Up to the 23d Nov. in London, and the 22d in Paris, no accounts whatever had been received from Constantinople subsequent to the intelligence of the battle, though of the blockade of Navarino by the combined squadrons, the Porte had received news and without apparent emotion or change of purpose. In this period of keen suspense, every sort of rumour had its hour of circulation, to be discredited, and surpassed by that of the next hour—all equally false. These, of course, we shall not waste the time of our readers by repeating—the only thing positive concerning the squadrons, is a statement in the Times, of the 23d November, made on the authority of an eye witness, that they had left the harbor of Navarino without impediment; but whither bound, was not known. The anxious interest therefore, with which, in this country as well as in England, the effect upon the Mussulmans of the Christians' armed interposition, is looked for, is yet to be gratified. Meantime, piracies under the Greek flag have increased to such a degree, that the British Government have issued orders to their cruisers to capture and detain every sort of armed vessel under the Greek flag, except those that shall appear as strictly national ships of war duly commissioned. The interval between the accounts of the battle and those of its possible consequences, seems to have given opportunity for calmer reflection; and if we may judge from the vehemence with which it is asserted and repeated in the ministerial papers, that Admiral Codrington's conduct is most entirely approved by the goverement and the public, it would seem fair to infer, that this satisfaction was not so universal nor so clear. The Times, however, positively asserts, in contradicting a contemporary who said that Admiral Codrington was about to be recalled, that so far from this being the fact, the only reason why he had not been made a peer for his conduct at Navarino, was, that no precedent could be found for ennobling any man for an action, however brilliant, that *preceded* a formal declaration of war.

On the 22d November, there were many rumors afloat on the London 'Change, which had the effect of keeping the market, throughout the day, in a feverish state. The first was an improbable story of the Turks having destroyed a part of the combined fleet in the harbor of Navarino. Then came a report, that nearly all the Franks at Patras had been massacred, and that the crews of several vessels had been seized, and put in irons. In addition to these, it was stated that letters had been received, in London, of a very late date, from Berlin, which, if they can be credited, are of the utmost importance. They state that war was inevitable—that Austria was making the most formidable preparations—and, that Prussia had engaged to furnish the Emperor of Russia with 50,000 auxiliary troops, for whose services she was to receive a part of Russian Poland.

In France, the elections have taken a very unexpected turn; and according to the latest accounts, of 244 deputies newly elected, 53 only were ministerial. The Chamber consists of 430—there remained, therefore, 186 to be heard from; and unless these should almost all be, what in the state of feeling evinced by the other elections, cannot certainly be anticipated, favorable to the ministry, it would be left in a minority; and reasoning from the analogy of English precedents, be compelled to resign. It is certain, that M. de Villele has succeeded in making himself and the King's government, most unpopular in France.

Butchery.—A letter from Trieste mentions a sanguinary contest which took place at Milo, between the crews of a French and English vessel. It originated in a ball given by the French consul to the officers of his nation. The British officers were desirous to take a part in this fete, and the consequence was a number of hostile challenges. The crews took a part in the quarrel of their officers. They fought on shore, and it is said that 43 Englishmen, and 14 Frenchmen were killed.—*London paper, Nov. 17.*

From the Daily Advertiser.

We have received papers from Maracaibo and Carthagena, of the 9th Dec. The most important news is the account of an earthquake which was felt at Bogota, and in its vicinity on the 16th Nov. A letter from that city, dated Nov. 28, states that the trembling was horrible: that excepting that of the Capuchins, not one church remains uninjured; that half the houses in the city are rendered untenantable, and more than half of the rest will need considerable repairs. From Bogota to Ibague, not a single church or brick house is left standing. The earthquake was not felt in Leiva and Caqueza. The motion of the earth was perceptible for more than 24 hours. The offices of the Secretary of War, &c. were destroyed. The Liberator's house is one of the few that remain uninjured.

The same paper contains an official communication, stating that the difficulties which have existed in Guayaquil are happily terminated.

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw Pat, who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin. Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half a bushel of oysters, to the quay, but was absent so long that apprehensions were entertained for his safety.—He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style.—'Where the devil have you been?' exclaimed his master. 'Where have I been? why, where should I be but to fetch the oysters?' 'And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?' 'Long! by my sowl I think I have been pretty quick, considering all things.' 'Considering what things?' 'Considering what things! why, considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure!' 'Gutting what fish?' 'What fish? why, blud-an-own, the oysters, to be sure!' 'What do you mean?' 'What do I mane? why, I mane, that as I was resting myself down forenent the Pickled Herring, and having a drop to comfort me, a jontleman axed me what I'd got in the sack? 'Oysters,' says I. 'Let's see them,' says he; and he opens the bag. 'Och! thunder and praties,' says he, 'who sowld you these?' 'It was Mick Carney,' says I. 'aboard the Powl Doodle smack.' 'Mick Carney, the thief a' the world!' says he; what a blackguard he must be to give them to you without *gutting*.' 'And ar'nt they gutted,' says I. 'Devil o' one o' them,' says he. 'Musha, then,' says I, 'what will I do?' 'Do,' says he, 'I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused,' and so, he takes 'em in doors and guts 'em nate and clane as you'll see;' opening at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, which were as empty as the head that bore them to the house. If we had not this from an Irish paper, we should venture to doubt its authenticity.

Mr. O. G. Kane, Secretary of the National Insurance Office, in Wall street, New York, committed suicide on Thursday evening. The following acccount is from the Commercial Advertiser.

"He went to Niblo's hotel on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, and asked for a private chamber, stating that he was very much fatigued. He asked for no refreshment during the day and evening. At 11 o'clock at night, a waiter knocked at his door to enquire if he was in want of any thing, to which he answered 'no.' Yesterday morning, the waiter again knocked at his door, and received no answer. Mr. Niblo, on learning this circumstance, had the door forced open, when the body of the unfortunate man was found lying on the bed, with a pistol lying near. The bullet had entered the right ear and passed out at the left, had struck the wall and dropped on the bed. A vial which had contained laudanum, was found in the room, which it has been ascertained, he procured on New Year's Eve at the store of Messrs. Hulls. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, that he came to his death from the ball of a pistol fired by himself. In the office of the company of which he was secretary, was found a slip of paper, on which he had written—

"'My fate may be read in the tragedy of the Gamester. O. G. K.'"

Mr. Kane's predecessor in office came to his end by the same means, though not from the same cause.

A late political meeting in Windsor, Vt. passed the following resolution *nem. con:*

"*Resolved*, That there is no second Washington in the United States, and probably will not be for many years to come."

This important fact was unanimously concurred in, and therefore no one will attempt to cavil with the enlightened meeting.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.

Yesterday a gentleman of this city hired a hackney coach, and directed the driver to take him over the Schuylkill bridge. When about the centre, he ordered the driver to stop, and he got out, and immediately precipitated himself through one of the windows into the river, and was drowned.

A Match for a Bailiff.—Two Sheriff's officers were recently sent to execute a writ against a Quaker, well known in the city. On arriving at his house, they saw his wife, who, in reply to their inquiries whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative; at the same time requesting them to be seated, and he should speedily see them. The officers waited patiently for some time, but he did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, they reminded her of her promise that they should see her husband. "Nay, friends," replied she, "I promised that he should see thee; he has seen thee—he doth not like thy looks; and therefore hath avoided thy path, and quitted his house by another road."

Joe Miller.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have received a Map of the U. S. published in London in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English in their notions of American Geography. A list of the States is given in the sheet: the old thirteen are specified—but then we have the following:—

Allied State—Vermont.

Subject States—Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, *Franklinia*, *Tennessee*, Western Territory.

Province—Louisiana.

Spanish Dominion—Florida.

Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and *Franklinia* one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof is included within the British possessions.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Senior Editor of the Richmond Whig has instituted a suit against Wm. Daniel, Judge of the General Court of Virginia, for charging him as Editor of a public newspaper, with being an unprincipled Editor, supporting the Administration for pay.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE WOOLLENS BILL.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the alteration of the Tariff, contemplated by the "Woollens Bill," be referred to a joint select committee,"

REPORT.

That they have bestowed as much attention to the subject referred to them, as the time not necessarily devoted to other subjects of public importance would permit, though they are willing to admit, not as much as the importance of the matter would seem to demand.—The committee, in examining the subject referred to them, were not disposed to enter into any refined speculations in political economy; for they are sensible that the object of the resolution submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, and referred to them, may very easily be obtained by a brief examination of the subject, addressed to the reason of the country, and the sound understanding of that body under whose authority they act.

The committee are aware that there is no portion of the American people more attached to the Union, and more deeply sensible of the great benefits which might be expected to flow from it, conducted upon the principles upon which it was first formed, than the people of N. Carolina: they have never at any period of our history, even under the strongest political excitement, endeavored to embarrass the government or the administration of those to whom it was entrusted, otherwise than by the right of suffrage. They have seldom expressed a legislative opinion upon the measures of the General Government, being at all times willing to give a full and fair opportunity to those charged with the management of public affairs of being "judged by their measures." But a crisis has arisen in the political affairs of our country which demands a prompt and decisive expression of public opinion. Under such circumstances, silence would be injustice to ourselves and a want of candor to the other states of the Union.

The committee are of opinion, that interest, either pecuniary or political, is the great point of union, from the smallest association up to the confederacy of these United States, and that whenever a system of policy is pursued by the General Government, which strikes at the very foundation of the Union, it is the right of every member of the confederacy to call their attenton to the fundamental principles upon which the government was formed, and if they persist in measures ruinous in themselves, the question may fairly be discussed, whether the checks and balances of the government have not been overthrown; whether they have been instrumental in producing so onerous an effect, and whether the benefits of the Union are not more than counterbalanced by the evils.

The committee will not assert, that Congress have no power under the constitution to lay duties on imports, which are intended to operate as a protection to manufactures; they maintain, however, that the exercise of such a power, as contemplated by the woollens Bill, is a direct violation of the spirit of that instrument, and repugnant to the objects for which it was formed.

The constitution gives to Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; and provides that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The clear object of "laying impost," therefore, was like laying taxes and other duties, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union. That this is the clear and obvious meaning of the power to lay impost, is abundantly proven by the proceedings of the convention who formed the constitution, & the cotemporaneous exposition which it received from its friends. It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay impost; but it is maintained that *that* power was given for the purpose of revenue, and revenue alone; and that any other use of the power is usurpation on the part of Congress. There is no where to be found in the Constitution, an express power given to Congress to encourage science, agriculture, or manufactures: The two first are objects of the highest importance to all the States, and of general interest; and yet we hear of no attempts on the part of the General Government to afford them encouragement.

Manufactures in the United States are not an object of *general*, but of *local* interest; and yet they have received from the government, not only a moderate and just encouragement under the operation of a tariff of duties on imports, for purposes of revenue, but a protection by an enormous duty upon importations; which palsies every effort of the agriculturist, withers the product of his industry, & greatly impairs foreign commerce.

The Committee are of opinion that the woollens bill, which received in the Congress of the United States, at its last session, so full and fair an investigation, is a measure, above all others which has ever occupied the attention of that enlightened body, calculated to produce an enormous tax on the agriculture of the south and to be destructive of revenue. They believe it to be a bill artfully designed for the advancement of the incorporated companies of New England, and admirably adapted to its end. They believe it fatal to the happiness, the morals, and the rights of a large dortion of our common country, for it has its foundation in avarice, and consumes every patriotic feeling.

If such is the character and the operation of this measure, who can tell how long this Union can exist under it, and how soon may be realized the soul-chilling prediction that "It is a rope of sand."

The Committee are of opinion that the passage of the "Woollens Bill," contemplating prohibitory duties of from 37½ per cent. to 139½ per cent. would be nearly if not quite equivalent to a non-importation act, and most certainly would it produce a tax of millions annually on the agricultural, the laboring and the mechanic arts of our country; and this tax on the consumer would be in reciprocal ratio with his wealth, for while it contemplates no increase of duty on the finer woollen fabrics, in an artful disguise, it imposes a duty very frequently on the poor man and the laborer of 139½ per cent. on the raiment which protects him from the inclemencies of the season; and this destructive mystery is hidden under the minimum of the bill which provides that all woollens over forty cents the square yard, and under 150 cents, should be valued at 150 cents, and the committee are advised that much the largest portion of woollens, both in quantity and value, are included in the minimum price.

The committee are of opinion, that if such a duty on woollens does not amount to an entire prohibition, it will so far diminish the revenue on this valuable portion of importations, as to render it necessary in a few years to resort to the odious system of internal taxation, and direct tax on the people of these United States.

Impressed with the importance of this subject, particularly as it affects the people of the southern and western States; the committee believe, that the subject calls loudly for an expression of Legislative opinion, and they therefore recommend the following resolutions.

Resolved, as the opinion of the Legislature of N. Carolina, that it is inexpedient for the Congress of the United States to increas the duties on imports.

Resolved further that the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of this report and resolutions, to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they be laid before that body.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Jackson and Calhoun Ticket in North Carolina.—Since the formation of the Administration Ticket in this State, a good deal of inquiry has been made as to what names will most probably compose the "Jackson and Calhoun Ticket." The members of the Legislature have evinced some anxiety on the subject, and we learn from letters and other sources of information, that the same anxiety prevails throughout the State. With a view of ascertaining who are spoken of in the several districts, an inquiry was instituted during the session among the Jackson members from every section of the State, and the result thereof has been obligingly laid before us.—From this, we perceive, that in nearly all of the districts the public mind seems already to have settled down on certain gentlemen as the electoral candidates. For the convenience of our readers, we will here give the counties composing each district, and state the names of the persons now considered as candidates in their respective districts.

1st District is composed of the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood—Col. Robert Love.

2d Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.—It is thought that Gen. M. Stokes will be the candidate in this district.

3d Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.—General Peter Forney.

4th Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery.—John Giles, Esq.

5th Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell.—General Philips.

6th Randolph, Guilford and Chatham.—John M. Morehead, Esq.

7th Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland.—Walter F. Leak, Esq.

8th Person, Orange and Granville.—At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Jackson, held in Hillsborough on the 29th ultimo, Wilie P. Mangum, Esq. was nominated as the electoral candidate for this district.

9th Wake Johnston and Wayne.—At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, held in this city on the 24th ultimo, Josiah Crudup, Esq. was nominated as the electoral candidate for this district.

10th Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash.—We are advised that meetings of the people in the counties composing this district, will be held in all the month of January inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet at Sim's, (Ransom's Bridge,) for the purpose of choosing an elector for that district favorable to the election of General Jackson. We are further advised that it is probable that the Hon. Judge Hall will be the person selected.

11th. Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin—At an early day in the session, we received letters requesting us to announce the name of Col. Wm. B. Lockhart, as the electoral candidate for this district.

12th. Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck.—Gen. Kader Ballard.

13th. Beaufort, Edgecomb, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.—Louis D. Wilson.

14th. Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones Carteret and Onslow.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq.

15th. Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick.—Gen. Edward B. Dudley.

From the Raleigh Register.

The New Board of Internal Improvements met on the 1st instant. All the members were present. Mr. Nash is re-appointed Civil Engineer of the State, and is in the first place, directed to take charge of the Public Works below Wilmington, to have the Dredging Boat newly sheathed, and some necessary repairs made to the Dredging Machine; to advertise for a contractor to complete the deepening of the Shoals, and if one cannot be obtained by the 15th of next month, to have the Work done under a Superintendent, as heretofore.

After Mr. Nash has put the above work in a proper train of operation, he is directed to examine the shoals at Ocracock Inlet, and make an estimate of the expense of making a good navigation over them agreeably to the directions of the act passed at last session, for incorporating the Ocracock Navigation Company.

As soon as this object is accomplished, Mr. Nash is to proceed to Cape Fear River, for the purpose of reducing the several shoals below Fayetteville, so as to obtain 18 inches in depth at the lowest summer water.

James Mebane, Esq. the President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, has been requested to act as agent of the Board to attend to the operations both above and below Fayetteville, (where improvements are contemplated) with power to employ an assistant and overseer or overseers to attend to the workmen. And if he accepts the appointment as we hope he will, we shall have no doubt that the work will be effectually and vigilantly executed.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in this city on the 4th Monday in May next.

The Agricultural Board of the State, met as usual during the Session of the Legislature and distributed such seed and books as were on hand to the several Agricultural Societies represented in the Board.

Such Agricultural Societies as neglected to appoint Delegates to the Board, at the last Session, are informed that there are in the hands of the Secretary, for each, which may be had on application, or will be forwarded according to such directions as may be given for that purpose, a portion of Lucerne Seed, the 7th and 8th vols. of the American Farmer, five copies of Agricola's Essays on farming and rural affairs, and twenty copies of professor Mitchell's Geological Report.

The following is a list of the officers appointed for the present year, viz.

CHARLES FISHER Esq. *President.*
GEN. JAMES McKAY, *Vice President.*
WM. BOYLAN, Esq. *Treasurer.*
J. GALES, *Secretary*

Committee of Selection and Publication, John Gray Blount, Geo. W. Jeffreys, John Beard, Col. Jos. Peace, Joseph B. Skinner, Professor Andrews, General Wm. Blount and Capt. Wm. Davidson.

Committee of Correspondence.—Col. Thos. G. Polk, John G. Blount, Sen. Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Ashe, John Gilchrist, John Hill, Charles Williams, and Archibald McEachin.

Governor IREDELL left this city to-day for Edenton, and will be absent until the middle of next month. Mr. John B. Muse, of Edenton, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, *vice* John K. Campbell, Esq. resigned, and will be found regularly at the Executive Office during his absence.

Raleigh Star.

Escape.—Yesterday morning, as the deputy Jailor opened the outward door of the prison, for the purpose of carrying in breakfast, five negroes who were confined for various offences, rushed by him and made their escape, having in some way, loosened the fastenings of an inner door. One was overtaken and brought back, within a short distance. Two more were pursued for about a mile, but when the deputy Jailor came up with them, they took different routes, and one escaped. The other, a desperate daring fellow, resisted the attempt to take him, and was stabbed several times in the rencontre. He is still alive, but the chance is a doubtful one.—The others had not been heard from.—*Raleigh Register.*

Bank on Fire.—We learn that the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salem, Stokes county, narrowly escaped destruction by fire, week before last. The cashier being called to the bank-room suddenly, after dark, had been absent long before the room was discovered to be on fire; when the door was opened, the smoke and fire burst out in such dense and suffocating columns, that it was found extremely difficult to put out the flames; the determined efforts, however, of the Cashier and others, soon conquered the destructive element. A good part of the counter and a table were burnt to ashes, the ceiling badly injured, and about $10,000 in bills were burnt, all except four or five hundred dollars, however, money of their own emission—the papers and books we learn, were saved.—*West. Carolinian.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on or after the 17th inst.

In the State of Delaware the same struggle has taken place for Speaker, as in Kentucky. Doctor Brinckloe, (Jacksonian) was elected Speaker of the Senate after several ballots, the first day of January; and on the next day Mr. Ball (Jacksonian) was elected Clerk. In the lower House there had been 10 ballots for Speaker, 10 and 10; and no election! It will be recollected, with how much confidence the Adamsites last fall claimed the majority in the House.

P. S.—After four days' balloting, without being able to elect a Speaker, the Legislature adjourned *sine die.*

Hogs.—Immense numbers of Hogs have been driven into North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia; pork is consequently plenty and cheap. We have been favored, by a friend in Morganton, with the following certificate of the gate keeper at Cumberland River, Tennessee, of the number of hogs which have passed there the last season:

"I, John Fletcher, keeper of the turnpike gate at Cumberland river, do certify that there have passed this gate, in the year 18—, one hundred and five thousand five hundred and seventeen [105,517] hogs."

Mobile.—We had the curiosity a few days ago to count the new houses erected in the business part of the city since the late fire, and we found ninety-three already built, and about fifteen going up, but not enclosed. Among the number are eight brick stores and an extensive brick warehouse; besides a large additional brick warehouse attached to Eslava's cotton press. The wooden stores with scarcely an exception, are but one story high. The demand for stores appears to be nearly supplied.—*Register.*

An Irishman's Answer.—An Irish counsellor being questioned, by a Judge, to know for whom he was concerned, replied: "I am *concerned* for the plaintiff, but am *employed* by the defendant.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17, 1828.

ought, in our last, to have accompanied
munication relative to the departure
Ford from this town, and his resigna-
his situation in the Academy, with a
or two, explanatory of the reasons
induced its insertion. We had much
ion in admitting it into our columns,
ause it was an attempt to excuse or
Mr. F., but because it did injustice to
hool Committee, who certainly made
effort to detain Mr. F. They yielded
is demands, acceded to every sugges-
nd guaranteed him all he asked. But
s it was an attempt to apologize for
duct, we felt bound to publish it, up-
principle that, as every man arraigned
a judicial tribunal is entitled to be
n his defence, so every man arraigned
bar of the public, in a public journal,
equal right to demand a like hear-
her by himself or his friends, whatever,
er case, may have been the turpitude
conduct. The people of this town have
a heavy (we cannot say unmerited)
nt upon Mr. F.; but if any thing can
d in his defence, we say that every
le of justice, every feeling of generos-
ould prompt us to give it a hearing.
are the motives which determined us
rt the communication, notwithstanding
n and the public sentiment was deci-
at variance with its statements.

Cape Fear Bank.—We learn that at the
meeting of Stockholders of this Institu-
, a thorough examination into its situa-
was made, which resulted very satisfac-
It was then resolved that the opera-
of the Bank should be continued.

The following agreement has been made
merchants and others of Petersburg,
lative to the Notes of our Banks:

"We, the undersigned, are compelled to
the receipt of North Carolina Bank
, in payment of goods, accounts and

We submit the following facts to the pub-
, as the reasons which require us to adopt
ure of the city of Richmond and the
ough of Norfolk: That the circumstance
taking the notes of the N. C. Banks,
troduced such a quantity of deprecia-
paper in our moneyed transactions, as not
to force specie and the Virginia Bank
out of circulation, but to render our ho-
profits so precarious and uncertain, as
ten the ruin of the merchants of this
That there never has been a sufficient
ference in the prices of produce as it re-
the interest of the farmers, to justify
culation of any paper so far below the
value of money: That a continuance
ive those notes, will inundate the coun-
with paper which must engender all the
which have lately occurred in the state
ntucky: That we have for many years
ported to support the North Carolina
paper, and the result has incontestibly
d alike the injury and impropriety of
ourse: That it has also satisfied us, as
lieve all experience teaches, of the im-
ility of a back country supplying the
r circulating medium of a commercial
And moreover, that its changeable va-
has produced a business unknown in Rich-
and other towns, where there is a
lesome currency, which in all its tenden-
is equally subversive to all faith in mo-
transactions.

Impressed with the absolute necessity of
anging the currency of our town, we have
olved to use all practicable exertions
enforce rigidly the laws of the legislature
this state, prohibiting the circulation of all
tes below the value of five dollars; and have
dged ourselves to each other and to the
munity to employ all the means in our
wer to exclude from the market the depre-
ated notes and all other paper of the sever-
banks in North Carolina, and that we will
t take it or receive it, but at its par value.
Petersburg, Va. January 8, 1828."

This is admirable. A strict adherence to
resolutions in Norfolk and Petersburg,
the adoption of similar ones by the mer-
hants of Charleston, &c. in South Carolina,
ould do more to open the eyes of the people
North Carolina, as to the wretched policy
neglecting their own commercial towns,
rading to those abroad, than all the
peals that can be made to their public spi-
their common sense. We say, then,
Virginians, go on, drive the trade of
North Carolina from you, and, in a commer-
sense, raise a Chinese Wall between us.
people will not be the losers.

North Carolina Notes cannot be quoted
any particular price; they vary from 4
per cent. agreeably to the wants of the
or inclination of the buyer, without
reference to the kind.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

One hundred and fifty six new Post Offices
been established during the month of
mber last. The following in this State:
le River, Burke county; Bear Creek,
kersville, do; Newby's Bridge, Perqui-
Toe River, Burke; Monroe, Warren;
leesville, Buncombe; Mull Grove,
lin; North Cove, Burke; Bordensville,
ret; Ramsboro', Guilford; Little Yad-
Stokes; Blakeley, do; Waughtown, do;
Buncombe; Leesville, Robeson;* Roads-
Surry; Lilesville, Anson. The office
Culpeper's Store, Montgomery, has been
ntinued.

John W. Powell, Esq. is Postmaster at this of-

Adams Electors.—Tickets have recently
formed in the States of Pennsylvania,
Kentucky, and Virginia. The latter
mposed of the following persons: James Madison, James Monroe, Col. S. Wright, Benj'n Harrison, J. Goodwyn, Dr. Richard Field, E. C. Carrington, Benj. Hatcher, Samuel Branch, Judge Fleming Saunders, David S. Garland, Chapman Johnson, Judge F. T. Brooke, Charles Hill, Capt. Rob. Lively, Captain Hancock Eustace, Judge W. A. G. Dade, Alfred H. Powell, Col. Jos. Mauzey, Judge A. Stuart, Ballard Smith, Col. Benj. Estill, Judge Lewis Summers, and Alpheus P. Wilson.

At the Administration Convention in Pennsylvania, the Hon. Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. Gov. Shulze had declined a nomination.

At the Jackson Convention in the same State, Mr. Calhoun was unanimously nominated for re-election to that office.

A Sign.—At a company muster in Iredell county, in this State, on the 29th ult. a vote was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows: Jackson 71, Adams 10.

New Periodicals.—We received yesterday the first number of two monthly publications, the one entitled 'The Evangelical Museum,' the other 'The Virginia and North Carolina Preacher,' edited and published by the Rev. Colin McIver, of this town. We wish him success.

Cotton.—The last accounts from Liverpool give rather more favorable accounts of this article. There had been an unusually good demand; Sea Islands had advanced ½d. per pound, and the prices of other descriptions had been fully supported. The sales of the week ending Nov. 24, amounted to 23,080 bags.

Congress.—In the Senate, no important subject has yet been considered, except Mr. Johnson's bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was undergoing an elaborate discussion. On the 11th, Mr. Macon presented resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, declaring that it is inexpedient for Congress to increase the duties on foreign imports: which were read and referred.

In the House of Representatives, on the 8th and 9th, a resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. to authorise the painting of a historical picture of the battle of New Orleans, was debated warmly and at considerable length. It was finally rejected, by a vote of 103 to 98.

Kentucky.—Mr. Chilton, a Jacksonian, is elected to Congress by a majority of 83 votes over the administration candidate. Of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, 8 are for Jackson, and 4 for Adams.

Legislative.—The act passed at the late session of our Legislature, making the endorsers of bonds and notes liable as security, in the same manner as if they had signed on the face of the note, is deserving of particular attention. It does away the necessity of a notice to the endorser, in case of non-payment by the principal.

The only [illegible] at this session in favor of an object of Internal Improvement, was that appropriating $6,232 for continuing the works below Wilmington. All other propositions were voted down, chiefly, we presume, in consequence of the low state of the public funds.

The act giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts in cases of divorce, will, says the Raleigh Register, "have a tendency to shorten the sessions of the Legislature. We speak within bounds, we are confident, when we assert, that there were more than 50 applications for divorces, during the recent session."

A resolution was passed, just before the Legislature adjourned, requesting the Governor to obtain and report to the next Legislature, the most approved plan for a Penitentiary, and an Asylum for Idiots and Lunatics, together with the best system of discipline for the same, their probable cost, &c.

The resolution directing the Board of Internal Improvements to cause a survey to be made of a route for a Railroad from some point on the Yadkin River above the Narrows to Fayetteville, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution to discontinue the appropriation for the education of Miss Blakeley, was rejected in the Senate, 36 votes to 15. As were also a bill to repeal the act of 1825, creating a fund for the establishment of common schools, and a bill for revising, digesting, and amending the laws relating to executors and administrators.

The committee to whom was referred petitions from the counties of Surry, Davidson, Stokes, Randolph, Montgomery, and Perquimons, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into this State, reported that it is inexpedient to pass such a law; which was concurred in.

We commend the reader's particular attention to the able and interesting report on Manufactures, made to the Legislature at the late session, by Mr. Fisher, which is commenced on the first page of this paper.

The Report on the Woollens Bill, made by Major Owen, Chairman of the Committee on the subject, will also be found in another column.

The Literary Fund.—From the report made at the late session of the Legislature, by Gov. Iredell, as President, on behalf of the Directors of the Literary Fund, it appears that the receipts into the Treasury on account of this Fund during the past year, have amounted to the sum of $23,702, which added to the amount previously on hand, of $12,305, makes an aggregate of $36,007, of which $7,800 have been invested in State Bank Stock.

The authority given the Board in 1826, to raise $30,000 by Lottery, has not been exercised, because none of the principal brokers would contract for the privilege. This plan of raising funds was therefore necessarily abandoned.

Annexed to the report of the Board is "a brief view of what the condition of the Treasury of this State will *probably* be on the 1st July and 1st Nov. 1828," of which we make the following summary:

Cash in the Treasury and in Banks, Dec. 1827,	85,487 83	
Estimated amount of Bank dividends, one half receivable Dec. 1827, the other June 1828,	35,301 00	
Am't receivable from Sheriffs, for taxes,	67,000 00	
Do. for tax on Newbern Bank,	6,337 00	
Do. for tax on Cape Fear Bank,	5,938 00	
Do. receivable on the Cherokee Land Debt, entry of vacant lands, &c. &c.	10,290 00	
Total estimated receipts,		210,353 83
The total estimated expenditures, up to 1st Nov. 1828, (including $36,000 for the late Legislature,) are		102,729 00
Probable balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1828,		107,624 83
Of this sum there will be due and pledged to the Literary Fund,	38,245 50	
And to the Fund for Internal Improvements,	37,776 00	
		76,021 50
Which, deducted from the above sum of $107,624 83, will leave an actual ballance of available funds, Nov. 1, 1828,		28,928 33

The State owns 6565 shares of Bank stock, (par value $656,500,) the dividends on 2662 shares of which are appropriated to the Fund for Internal Improvements, and on 1141 shares to the Literary Fund.

Intelligence has been received at New York, from Havana, that the King of Spain has acknowledged the *Independence of South America*. A letter from a respectable gentleman at Havana, dated the 24th of December, says that the report was generally believed at that place.

The Fashionable World.—It is well occasionally to withdraw the mind from the contemplation of the movements of the political world, and from the warmth and violence of its parties, to fix it on the lighter movements of the gay and fashionable world, its *parties* and pleasures. Many of the letter writers at Washington, this winter, have, when the former subjects failed of affording interesting matter, very freely handled the latter. From one of their letters, published in the N. Y. Enquirer, we make the following extract, as a specimen:

The fashionable world is beginning to move.—There have been already, several parties, and one or two of them, tolerably celebrated for the select beauty and fashion displayed on the occasion. It was a sort of opening of the season. The number of fine women sojourning here, during the season, is not so very great, but they are very choice. There are some from the northern states, of great elegance and accomplishments; and, one in particular, from the Green Mountains, it is said, whose personal beauty and fine figure, even sink before the superior attractions of her mind and intellect. If your reader chuses, he may transport himself, in imagination, to the ball room, and there picture her like the spirit of love moving through the mazes of the dance.

Her figure is one of those magnificent forms which fancy pictures of the classic age. It is full, round, and tall, and embellished with all the divine attributes of female loveliness. Dignity has given elasticity to her step, and fancy and feeling play round her beaming countenance. The very air in which such a beautiful woman breathes is full of [illegible] She inflects the whole atmosphere, and all catch the contagion. This touch of sentimentalism I hope you will sufficiently appreciate. The dull day is the cause. Pennsylvania is also well represented. A most bewitching creature from "Susquehanna's shelvy side" has created a powerful sensation. Yet, many of the bachelors in Congress are made of whin stones. They are impenetrable; nothing can melt them. The snowiest neck, the most sparkling eyes, the most bewitching ancle, don't put so much anxiety into them as the simple taking of the yeas and nays. There are, however, honorable exceptions. The *corps diplomatique* are the great leaders of the *ton*. They have the best cooks, the best wines, and give the best dinners. I am told, we are soon to have a charming widow from the south, who hates Tract and Colonization Societies; dances like an angel, and has a plantation with 300 wool heads. Her daily food is novels and scandal; and she piously offers up thanks every morning, that she has lived in the age of Waverley, steamboats, and waltzing. Is there any of the bachelor fraternity that would venture?

Colonization Society of Cumberland County.—Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, friendly to the formation of a Society, auxiliary to the Society for *Colonizing the Free People of Colour*, was held at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the afternoon of Monday, the 14th inst.

On motion of the Hon. Henry Potter, Louis D. Henry, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John A. Cameron was appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were fully explained by the Chairman, and by the Rev'd Mr. Nourse, Agent of the Colonization Society.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted, viz.

Resolved. That the American Colonization Society, so long as it is preserved unconnected with Government, and is conducted by individual enterprize and exertions, is worthy of the patronage of the Citizens of North Carolina, and that the Free People of Colour in the State should be encouraged to emigrate to Liberia.

The following Constitution was presented by the Rev'd Mr. Nourse, and being read and amended, was adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the *Colonization Society of Cumberland County, North Carolina*, and shall be auxiliary to the North Carolina State Colonization Society.

2. The object of this Society shall be to assist in Colonizing the *Free People of Color* on the coast of Africa; more immediately those residing in this State, who may be willing to emigrate.

3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, eight Managers, and a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall also be members of the board of managers.

4. This Society shall meet annually at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 3d of July at 7 o'clock in the evening, to receive the report of the board of managers, hearing an address or addresses to be delivered by gentlemen previously selected, and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

5. Every person who shall subscribe this Constitution and pay annually One Dollar or upwards, shall be a member of this Society; and every person who shall pay $10 or upwards at any one time shall be a member for life.

6. The President when present, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and may, with the consent of the Vice Presidents, call a meeting of the Society at any time.

7. The Vice Presidents shall, during the absence of the President, preside according to seniority.

8. The Board of Managers shall meet as often as may be agreeable to themselves, attend to all the internal concerns of the Society, inspect the Treasurer's Account, and at the annual meeting present their report to the Society.

9. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all sums due the Society, preserve the original subscription papers, and annually present to the Board of Managers an account.

10. The Secretary shall keep a regular account of the proceedings of the Society at its several meetings, as well as of the proceedings of the Board of Managers, and it shall be his duty to prepare the annual report.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected, viz.

LOUIS D. HENRY, President.

Dr. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Rev. WM. WILEY, Rev. COLIN MCIVER, Dr. THOS. N. CAMERON, } Vice Presidents.

MANAGERS.

JESSE BIRDSALL, JOHN W. WRIGHT, JNO. A. CAMERON, JOHN HALL, JOHN HUSKE, BEVERLY ROSE, CH'S T. HAIGH, WILLIAM NOTT.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Treasurer.

On motion, it was ordered, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be published in the Newspapers of the town. The meeting then adjourned.

L. D. HENRY, Chairman.

J. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Greensborough, N. C., on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, T. EARLY STRANGE, Esq Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Miss MARY ANN DOTSON.

DIED,

In Lexington, Kentucky, on the 24th November last, Mr. THOMAS D. BURCH, formerly a respectable merchant of this town. Mr. B. was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED good, just received and for sale by J. PEABODY.

January 17. 54-4w.

Flats below Wilmington.

A CONTRACTOR is wanted to remove the obstructions which yet remain to a good Ship Navigation in the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington. The Contractor to have the use of the Dredging Machine, Flats, &c. which have been hitherto used in this Work.

Proposals are to be made to Mr. A. Nash, Civil Engineer of the State, at present in Wilmington, who will furnish a Specification of the manner in which the work is to be executed.

January 17. 54-3w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	33	37
Peach -	do	40	45
Bacon -	lb	8	10
Beeswax -	do	25	26
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	16	18
2d & 3d qual. -	do	15	16
Candles, Mould -	do	16	
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton - -	100lbs	7	8 50
Corn - -	bushel	40	
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	80	90
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	4 50	4 50
Fine -	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers - -	lb	25	
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	43	45
Ginger - -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron - -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime - -	cask	2 50	3
Lard - -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	28	30
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	9	10
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8 50	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, - -	bushel		30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	20	22
Pimento - -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	50	
Rice - - -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags - -	lb	2	6
Shot - -	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	11	11½
Common -	do	9 50	10½
Loaf -	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	80	85
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. -	do		80
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow - -	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 75	3 25
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	16	18
Verdigris - -	lb	65	
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	30	32
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	2 35
Malaga -	do	70	80

Just received and for sale,

20 doz. *WOOL HATS*, bl'k & white,
10 cases *FUR HATS*,
Gentlemen's Seal and Hair Skin *CAPS*.
CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

January 17, 1828. 54 tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 5-tf.

Trust Sale.

Pursuant to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Clark, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at twelve o'clock, on *Wednesday, the 30th January instant*, the saw and grist MILLS, with the Lands and Buildings appurtenant, situate on Cross Creek, near Cape Fear river, known as Clarke's Mills, together with all the fixtures and tools belonging to the same. A Lot and Improvements on Broad Street, in Campbellton. A Negro Slave about 10 years of age.

Terms made known at sale.

For the Trustees,
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

January 16, 1828. 45-2w:

Leather and Shoe STORE,

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Beware of a Swindler.

WALTER BARROTT, of Moore county, N. C. eloped from his father's house on the 11th December last, taking with him sundry articles of clothing and a large sorrel Horse, belonging to his father; also a very likely bay horse, which he had just purchased from a man in Stokes county, and for which he gave a $100 counterfeit note. It is thought that he took about $4000 of counterfeit money with him. He also took away with him a free mulatto man named Berry Walden, and said that he intended to sell him and one of the horses, and then to go low down in Georgia and So. Carolina, where he thought he could pass some of his counterfeit notes. Walden is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a light copper colour. Barrott is about the same size, 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, down look, very curly black hair, black eyes, and thick lips, hump-shouldered, knock-kneed and goller-headed. It is hoped the public will be on their guard against him, and that he may be arrested, and the stolen property restored.

Moore County, January, 1828.

Drawing

OF the Rhode Island Lottery, 2d Class. The following numbers were drawn in the order stated:

21—32—10—5—39—29—31—28.

Which gives the following pleasing result.

Nos. 10, 21, 32 entitled to the prize of	$10,000
5, 10, 39	2,500
28, 29, 31	1,112

All Tickets with three drawn Nos. on, entitled to a capital prize.

All Tickets with two drawn Nos. on, entitled to a smaller prize.

All Tickets with one drawn No. on, entitled to a prize of $4

YATES & McINTYRE.

YESTERDAY

Was drawn in the City of Richmond, the *DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY*, 11th Class.

Highest Prize, $15,000.

Tickets 5 *dolls.*, *Halves* 2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

A few Tickets and Shares are still for sale. The Drawing will be received on Saturday morning.

Tickets in all Lotteries of respectability can be had at either of our Offices, personally or by letter.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

YATES & McINTYRE,
January 17, 1828. Fayetteville or Raleigh.

North American Review.

No. LVIII.—January, 1827,—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John McRae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVIII.

ART. 1. Chief Justice Marshall's Public Life and Services.
A History of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of America. By John Marshall.

2. Noyes's Translation of Job.
An Amended Version of the Book of Job, with an Introduction, and Notes chiefly explanatory.—By George R. Noyes.

3. American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands.
1. Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands in the Years 1824–5. Captain the Right Honorable Lord Byron, Commander.
2. Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii. By William Ellis.
3. Review of the preceding works in the London Quarterly Review.
4. The Rev'd. C. S. Stewart' Letters on the Sandwich Islands.

4. Hindu Drama.
Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. Translated from the Sanscrit, by H. H. Wilson.

5. Republic of Central America.
A Statistical & Commercial History of the Kingdom of Guatemala in Spanish America. By D. Juarros.

6. Bowring's Poetry & Literature of Poland.
Specimens of the Polish Poets; with Notes and Observations on the Literature of Poland. By John Bowring.

7. Debates in Congress.
Speeches in Congress, as published in the Newspapers.

8. De Stael's Letters on England.
Lettres sur l'Angleterre, par le Baron de Stael-Holland.

9. American Annual Register.
The American Annual Register, for the Year 1825–6.

10. Fine Arts.
Academies of Arts; a Discourse delivered before the National Academy of Design. By S. F. B. Morse.

11. Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs.
Letters and Memoirs relating to the War of American Independence, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga. By Madame de Riedesel.

12. Dana's Poems.
Poems; by Richard H. Dana.

13. Cadalso's Moorish Letters.
Cartas Marruecas y Poesias Selectas; por el Coronel Don Jose Cadalso.

14. The Talisman.
The Talisman for MDCCCXXVIII.

15. Critical Notice.
Primary Books in the Study of Latin.

Quarterly List of New Publications.

POETRY.

[From the Episcopal Watchman.]

THE TWO ADVENTS.

A Hymn for Christmas Day—by the Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D.

He came not with his heavenly crown, his sceptre clad with power,
His coming was in feebleness, the infant of an hour;
An humble manger cradled first the Virgin's holy birth,
And lowing herds companioned there the Lord of Heaven and Earth.

He came not in his robe of wrath, with arm outstretched to slay,
But on the darkling paths of earth to pour celestial day,
To guide in peace the wandering feet, the broken heart to bind,
And bear, upon the painful cross, the sins of human kind.

And thou hast borne them, Saviour meek; and therefore unto thee,
In humbleness & gratitude our hearts shall offered be,
And greenly as the festal bough that on thy altar lies,
Our souls, our bodies, all be thine, a living sacrifice.

Yet once again thy sign shall be upon the heavens displayed,
And earth and its inhabitants be terribly afraid,
For not in weakness clad thou com'st, our woes, our sins to bear,
But girt with all thy Father's might, his vengeance to declare.

The terrors of that awful day, oh! who shall understand?
Or who abide when thou in wrath shall lift thy holy hand?
The earth shall quake, the sea shall roar, the sun in heaven grow pale,
But thou hast sworn, and wilt not change, thy faithful shall not fail!

Then grant us, Saviour! so to pass our time in trembling here,
That when, upon the clouds of heaven, thy glory shall appear,
Uplifting high our joyful neads, in triumph we may rise,
And enter, with thine angel train, thy temple in the skies!

THE BUTTERFLY.

To be born with the Spring, and to die with the rose,
To sip the fresh sweets of young flowers, ere they close,
To float on the wings of the zephyr at even,
And bathe in the rich flood of glory from heaven;
To shake from the wing the light spangles of gold,
And its course to the deep vaults of azure to hold;
Passing off from the bosom of earth like a sigh,
Such is the magical life of the young butterfly.

It resembles Desire, which, in search of new sweets
Alights on each object of beauty it meets,
But restless—unsated with bliss of the earth,
It returns to the heaven from whence it had birth.

Trust Sale.

THE undersigned, Trustees of William H. Maffitt, will, on Tuesday the 22d day of January next, proceed to sell at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following Property, to wit: the life Estate of the said William H. Maffitt in a TRACT OF LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, containing about 500 acres, and commonly known as the Bryce place. The like Estate in 11 valuable NEGROES, men, women and children; and also the like Estate in a LOT OF LAND on Maiden Lane, containing 5 acres. The above Land and Negroes are, however, subject to an annuity of $200. They will also, at the same time and place, sell a NEGRO MAN named Dublin, and several Horses, Carts, Wagons, &c., with all the Stock and Farming Utensils upon the Sand Hill Plantation. A credit of 3, 6 and 9 months will be given upon all sums, the purchaser giving bond and security.

WM. F. STRANG, R. T. GOODWIN, } *Trustees.*

December 20. 50ts.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
FOR
1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
September 27. *Fayetteville.*

Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, are assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

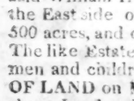
MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*
November, 8, 1827.—44tf

Just received and for Sale,

A VALUABLE collection of *BOOKS*, Theological, Miscellaneous, and School. 1 case Window Blinds, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*
December 4, 1827. 48tf.

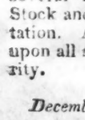
For Liverpool.



The fast sailing ship *ATLAS*, Captain *Lawton*, has one half freight engaged, and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN LIPPITT & Co., or to
WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington.
Fayetteville, November 15. 45tf.

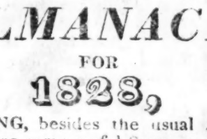
For Liverpool,



The fine, fast sailing Brig *Union*, WILLIAM BURR Master, 218 tons burthen, has part of freight engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN LIPPITT, & CO., or
WM. H. LIPPITT, *Wilmington.*
December 20. 50tf.

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
December 13, 1827. 49tf.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe.

WM. TRACY.
December 20 50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

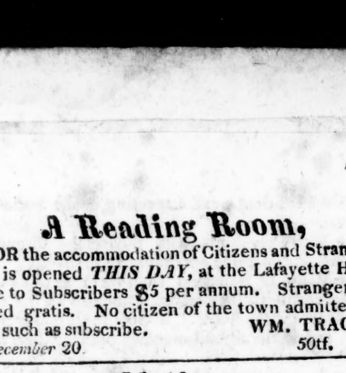
WILLIAM LOCKE.
November 20, 1827. 48tf;

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞ *Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.
November 20, 1827. 48tf.



POTTER'S
Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.
November 29. 47tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

November 15. 45tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cornelius and Alexander Colbreth, *vs.* The Court. Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the Court that Effy Ellums & Jane Frazier, (distributees and parties interested in this petition) are not inhabitants of this State. It is *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the said parties to appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thos. I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 12th of December, 1827.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cornelius and Alexander Colbreth, *vs.* The Court. Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the Court that Effy Ellums & Jane Frazier, (parties interested in this petition) are not inhabitants of this State. It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the said parties to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thos. I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 12th of December, 1827.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C.

Mansion House.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *MANSION HOUSE* will be ready for the reception of Travellers and others, on the first of January next.

To persons travelling with, or without families, who may wish to avoid the noise and bustle incident to a Hotel having attached to it a Public Bar, the Mansion House offers quiet repose.

The *STABLES*, attached to the premises, will be kept constantly supplied with Provender of every kind, and a careful and attentive Ostler will be at all times in readiness to perform the duties of his station.

Town Boarders will be accommodated, and every attention in the power of the conductor to render them comfortable shall be invariably given.

JOHN MAC COLL.
Camden, S. C. December 22d, 1827. 51–5t

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality.
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
November 8, 1827. 1tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

New Goods.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN,

HAVING just received their *Fall and Winter Supply of STAPLE & FANCY*

DRY GOODS,

offer them unusually low for Cash.

Also,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also,

CROCKERY WARE, in packages to suit country Merchants.

Oct. 17. 1827—41tf

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 Hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltomore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer for sale, at their Store in the Brick Row, at the foot of Hay Mount, a few doors west of Hall & Johnson's—

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
21 coils Rope,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
30 kegs Shot, well assorted,
Blacksmith's Vices and Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Indigo and Madder,

On Hand,

15 hhds. Molasses,
30 bbls. Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
Upper and sole Leather,
Wagon Boxes, Iron and Steel,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,
A good assortment of Castings,

All of which they offer at low prices for cash or country produce.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

☞ They will receive Cotton on Storage.
October 11, 1827. 40tf.

North Carolina
ALMANACKS,
FOR
1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
September 20, 1827. 37tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper, Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides.*

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution, for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

Fish and Lime!

25 Barrels Mullets,
80 casks Thomastown Lime,
For sale.

McNEILL & KIRKLAND.
December 19, 1827. 50-6w.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

OF the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Stuart, and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

All of which were purchased at the late Package Sales in New York; and will continue to receive fresh supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing family supplies, will please call and examine the *most Splendid Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received since his opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash.—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting,
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6-4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

Sunday Schools.

THE Managers of the "American Sunday School Union" have committed to the agency of the Subscriber, a depository of Books in Fayetteville, which Books will be sold to *any* Sunday School Society at the Philadelphia prices, and to all Societies *auxiliary* to the American, at a discount of 17½ per cent.

The facility afforded by this depository, of obtaining suitable books at the lowest rates, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to the Sabbath School cause throughout our State. All Societies formed for this object, would find it their interest to become auxiliary to the American Institution at Philadelphia. For, while the only fee requisite for such a union is *Three Dollars*, the discount allowed, would, in the end, create a considerable saving. But the great benefit of such a connexion has its foundation in christian benevolence—in union of effort in a good cause. The auxiliary throws its limited experience and knowledge into the common stock, and, from the general mass of experiments and results, derives much light and help.

The mighty work of restraining Sabbath breach—of reclaiming idle and dissolute youth, and training them, by means of Sunday Schools, in the paths of literature, morality and religion, is going on with rapid march throughout all christendom: and it is earnestly recommended to the people of every town and neighbourhood in our State, to avail themselves of this great moral influence. The depository is at the Post Office, where all applications for Books will be punctually attended to.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1827. 21tf.

Music, French, Drawing & Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends the public generally, that having returned to Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them the French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also, painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter, $
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.
French per do.

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

Removal.

WM. L. HAWLEY has removed from his old stand to the Store lately occupied by William E. Troy, two doors east of the Market. He has just opened a large assortment of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, embracing every description, and will sell them cheap at wholesale and retail, for cash.

Also,

200 Sides Sole Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Waxed and grain upper Leather,
Lining Skins and Binding.

A great variety of Shoe Thread, best Awls, Shoe Tacks, Russia Bristles, Shoe punches, Ball, Brads, liquid and paste Blacking, black ink, &c. &c.

N. B. Boots and Shoes manufactured to order as usual, and warranted of the best workmanship.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY

GROCERIES

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends the public in general *low* for *CASH*. The assortment will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
25 bbls loaf and lump - -
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brand*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe, } WINES.
5 do do Sherry, }
½ pipe old Madeira, }
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, }
10 do quar. casks do. }
2 quar casks old Port, }
8 boxes Imperial, } TEAS.
6 do G. Powder, }
4 do Y Hyson, } LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of 1 to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worth the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
0 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knife and double bladed pen and pocket knives, locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, pocket coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steelyards, chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants as they will be sold low for cash to close a settlement.

HORTONS & HUTCHINSON.
October 23. 42tf.

Lafayette Hotel
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which was purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders will be received without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Bar is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 50

Furniture.

SOME choice articles of excellent *FURNITURE* for sale at the *Auction Store.*

WILLKINGS &
November 8. 44

Blanks of all kinds
For Sale at this Office.